

BAXTER SPRINGS NEWS

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BAXTER SPRINGS, - KANSAS.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Out of 158 women committed to an insane asylum in St. Louis last year, 104 were classified as having been domestic servants.

An engineer declares that with the aid of machinery 50,000 people do the work that occupied 15,000 less than a generation ago.

Regimentals of the volunteer army now in camp at the Chickamauga national park have decided to unite against the army canteens.

The mayor of Portland, Me., has asked four companies of Canadian militia to assist in celebrating the fourth of July, and the invitation has been accepted.

The New York Tribune says that if the tax on tea keeps this country from being made the dumping ground of all the tea refuse of the world, as it has been in the past, it will be a benefit instead of a hardship.

The officials of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad have decided to show their patriotism by decorating the company's buildings everywhere along the route with three divisions of the flag. Plans will be purchased for the entire 7,000 miles of the company's road.

The Spanish flag taken from the arsenal at Cavite after the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila has been presented to United States Senator Mason, of Illinois, on behalf of the seamen on the flagship Olympia, as a token of the esteem of the ship's company for the senator's patriotic utterances in congress with regard to the Maine disaster.

Our national beverage is said to be soda water. There are 70,000 soda fountains in the United States and one in Chicago sold as much as \$25,000 worth of drinks in a single year. There is a drug store in New York where more than a dozen clerks are employed to draw and serve these beverages and the place is packed from morning to night.

A patriotic westerner has just secured a patent for the most remarkable war engine on record, with which he proposes to mow down armies like wheat. In fact, this terrible death-dealing device can be likened unto the mowing machine more analogously than to anything else. The blades usually used for cutting the grain stalks are replaced with sharp bayonets, following each other rapidly with a deadly plunge forward. Any of the enemy who may attempt to escape the puncturing process by dodging will be transformed into sausage meat.

There are many devices to be used in Cuba by the American troops that are receiving their first practical test in war. The rifled mortar is one of the value of which all the foreign military attaches are directed to particularly report upon. This mortar is an American invention, or, rather, the application of well-known principles in gunnery in a new manner. The best results are achieved at from one mile to five. Seven miles distance is its extreme range. If this rifled mortar is successful, then modern fortifications are as obsolete as is the old flint-lock musket.

The population of the Hawaiian Islands at the last census was in round numbers 100,000, of whom 21,000 were Hawaiians, 34,000 Japanese, 21,000 Chinese, 15,000 Portuguese, 5,300 Americans, 2,250 British and 1,430 Germans. The receipts of the government are about \$2,000,000 annually, the expenditures being slightly less than the receipts. Sugar is the chief article of exportation from the islands, though rice has been for years an item of considerable value, and of late coffee, pineapples and bananas have taken important rank in the exportations of the island.

The Washington Post has this to say: However commendable it may be for a citizen to be willing to fight his country's battles, it should not be forgotten that there are other duties which he owes to his country. This war has not yet presented conditions as subordinate to the obligations of husband and father to the duty of defending the flag. When all the able-bodied single men and married men of means shall have taken up arms it will be proper for husbands and fathers whose daily labor feeds wives and children to leave their dependents to the care of their neighbors.

The tax of two cents on each and every \$100 worth of stocks and bonds bought and sold will bring in a large revenue to the government. Business at the regular stock exchange in New York has averaged about 400,000 shares a day lately and that means a daily assessment of \$8,000. Then there are the other big exchanges there, whose contributions will be heavy, and there are the taxes on bank checks, bills of exchange and the capital stock and funded debts of the big corporations. All together it is calculated that Wall street will contribute about \$13,000,000 a year to the war sinews.

The wide use of electricity by the Americans in the present war will amaze all the world of arms. Gen. Shafter has three companies of trained electricians, 150 men, especially skilled in all that pertains to their craft. He has with him five of the largest search-lights ever made. They have an area of seven miles. They are easily portable and will cast a throw of light that is dazzling, covering one-fourth of a mile. Those handling the lights will remain unseen, while neither trees nor chaparral will screen the skulking enemy from that fierce light, of which they have never dreamed.

The organization of the volunteer army made necessary the appointment from civil life of about 500 staff officers and second lieutenants. The enormous amount of work entailed upon the president and the war department by these appointments has been magnified when it is known that for the 500 appointments there were more than 21,000 applicants. Every one of the applicants had to be briefed, arranged and filed and before the appointments were made a vast amount of

LANDING OF TROOPS.

Telegrams from Shafter and Sampson Say It Is Going Favorably.

Belgieri the Place of Disembarking—A Cable Station Established at Playa del Este, About Fifteen Miles East of Santiago.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Official dispatches received last night by both Secretary Alger and Secretary Long indicated that the landing of troops near Santiago was progressing most favorably. The first landing was effected at Belgieri yesterday morning, and met with comparatively slight resistance. This was stated in a dispatch received in the evening by Secretary Alger, which, though brief, was full of news and meaning. It follows:

Secretary of War: PLAYA DEL ESTE, June 22, Off Belgieri, Cuba, June 22.—Landing at Belgieri this morning successful. Very little if any resistance.

Secretary Alger expressed himself as delighted at the expediency with which the landing of the troops was being effected, and with the fact that no serious obstacle was being offered by the enemy. He construed the text of Gen. Shafter's message to mean that the enemy had made merely a nominal and ineffective resistance by firing from the hills at long range. Shortly after Secretary Alger received his dispatch, Secretary Long received a more extended cablegram from Admiral Sampson. It, too, was dated at Playa del Este at 6:30 in the evening. The text of the dispatch translated from the navy department cipher is as follows:

Landing of the army is progressing favorably at Belgieri. There is very little if any resistance. The New Orleans, Detroit, Castine, Wasp and Svanhoe sailed shortly before the landing. We made a demonstration at Cabana to enrage the attention of the enemy. The Texas engaged the west battery for some hours. She had one man killed. Ten submarine mines have been recovered from the channel of Guantanamo. Communication by telegraph has been established at Guantanamo. SAMPSON.

In both army and navy circles the information contained in the dispatches of Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson was received with intense satisfaction. The landing of so large a body of troops as Gen. Shafter at present has under his command is a task of immense proportions. A prominent official of the war department said that the complete debarkation of the troops, animals, field guns and supplies within a week after their arrival off the Cuban coast would be a task well accomplished. It is probable, in the opinion of the officer referred to, that only a partial landing of the troops was effected yesterday and that the landing will be continued from day to day until completed. It is not unlikely, too, that the troops will be landed at several places along the coast of course, within a short distance of the headquarters which Gen. Shafter will establish for himself.

Admiral Sampson's dispatch indicated that he was carrying out his instructions thoroughly to clear a way for the landing of troops. The demonstration which he made with the Texas before Cabana, which is just east of Guantanamo, may easily have led the Spaniards to suppose that a general landing was to be attempted in that immediate vicinity. It was evident from the text of Admiral Sampson's dispatch that a considerable landing had already been effected near Guantanamo, as he noted that communication by telegraph had been re-established at this point, and that the channel had been cleared of submarine mines. In the opinion of naval officers the landing at Guantanamo was of marines rather than of land forces.

The cable station through which the American commanders will communicate with the departments in this city has been established, as shown by the dates of the dispatches received yesterday evening at Playa del Este, a small place directly on the coast about 15 miles east of Santiago. The change was made from Camp McCalla to Playa del Este, in order that the station might be nearer the scene of action.

KANSAS DAY AT OMAHA.

The State Building Formally Dedicated with Appropriate Ceremonies—Leedy and Other Citizens Present.

OMAHA, Neb., June 23.—Yesterday was Kansas day at the exposition and the handsome building of that state was decorated for the dedication ceremonies. Gov. Leedy and staff and many prominent citizens of that state were present. Special trains from Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Topeka and other cities brought several thousand people to the city today. The exercises began at 11 o'clock in the Kansas building. Rev. A. W. Irwin, of Hutchinson, delivered the invocation. Hon. John F. Frost, vice president of the Kansas commission, presented the building to Gov. Leedy, who, in turn, presented it to President. The exercises were then continued by speeches of these gentlemen elicited much applause. Hon. F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, addressed the crowd. Concluding the exercises was a speech by Hon. Silas Porter, of Wyandotte. The Topeka quartette furnished the music, together with a number of brass bands.

The most notable gathering of women ever held in the country, the fourth biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, opened at Denver, Col., on the 23d. Mrs. Ellen Herndon, of Chicago, presiding. There were over 3,000 delegates present from every section of the country.

It was rumored in London that Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, will shortly resign from the ministry in order to assume the leadership of a large number of unionists in the house of commons, who are discontented with the foreign policy of the government.

PERTAINING TO HEALTH.

Do not eat very acid fruit with farinaceous food unless you have a very good digestion.

Hops pillows are a great comfort to nervous people and a headache is often cured thereby.

Oranges, lemons and limes affect most directly the complexion and are especially good if taken before breakfast.

Blueberries are easily digested and

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Daily Proceedings at the National Capitol in Abbreviated Form—Some of the Most Important Bills.

THE senate on the 18th considered a bill to restore the payment of annuities to the Sioux and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians in Minnesota, which had been dropped by congress in 1883 on account of a massacre by the Sioux. Senator Allison (la.) strongly opposed the bill. The bill incorporates the International American Bank was then debated. Final action on neither measure was taken.

The Newlands resolution for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands was favorably reported to the senate on the 17th by Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee. The resolution for the judicial circuit of the Hawaiian Islands was also reported to the senate on the 17th by Senator Davis. The resolution for the judicial circuit of the Hawaiian Islands was also reported to the senate on the 17th by Senator Davis.

The session of the house was devoted chiefly to the consideration of the bill for the reorganization of the Indian territory. The bill was introduced by Senator Morgan (Ab.) and the house passed it on the 18th. The bill was introduced by Senator Morgan (Ab.) and the house passed it on the 18th.

The discussion on Hawaiian annexation was opened up in the senate on the 21st by Senator Mitchell (W.) with a brief speech in opposition to the resolution. Senator White (Cal.) then took the floor and spoke against the plan for annexing the islands. His speech occupied 24 hours and was a masterpiece of oratory.

RECRUITS BEING EQUIPPED.

The Whole Army at Chickamauga Will Soon Be Armed and Ready to March on Board.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., June 22.—Today is another day of activity at Chickamauga, officers and men on all are hard at work. The equipping work is now progressing rapidly and all the present troops are equipped in a short time. Recruits continue to come in by the hundred. It is stated on very good authority that Gen. Brooke, Gen. Wade and others at Chickamauga park had recommended to the war department that no troops be removed from Chickamauga until the date of the departure of an invading expedition is fixed. Transports they think can be loaded with supplies and ammunition in advance. Then with just time enough to make the journey the troops can be moved directly from the camp to the ports and loaded on one fully equipped ship board. The general idea is that this is a better way than to move the troops to the gulf, camp there again and hold them until the expedition is ready to start. They believe a higher degree of efficiency can be maintained by their plan and that much of the confusion and delay encountered in the departure from Tampa can be avoided.

WHAT TO SEND SOLDIERS.

Jams and Jellies Head the List of the Undesirables—An Order Issued on the Subject.

CHICAGO, June 23.—A dispatch to the Chicago Times-Herald from Chattanooga says: At the Chickamauga field a radical stand has been taken by the officers on the sending of delicacies to enlisted men. Gen. Bennett, Lieut. Col. Fisher and Col. Culver all took the same position. They refuse to stop contributions from food companies and from individuals to individuals. The surgeons have insisted that sickness has resulted from packages of jellies and jams sent by kind-hearted women for the big fellows to spread on their hard tack. An order has been issued to stop this. It is likely that it will be directed that all contributions from everywhere be sent to be handled by regimental surgeons or other regimental officers and properly examined before being put in the hands of the volunteers.

PEOPLE WE'VE HEARD ABOUT.

Count Tolstoi has announced that he will devote the rest of his life to combating patriotism, which he thinks is one of the "deadliest evils" in the world.

A sword that has been considerable service is carried by Capt. Charles Weaver, of an Arkansas company. It was worn by his great-grandfather in the revolutionary war, by his grandfather in the war of 1812, and by his uncle in the civil war.

Whitehead Reid has just completed at his summer home, in the heart of the Adirondacks, a tennis court which cost \$30,000. The great expense was incurred largely in clearing, plowing and otherwise preparing a forest patch.

Officers admitted on the active list Kirkland received July 3, North August 10, Second September 30, Matthews October 24, Miller November 22, and Bunch November 23 of this year. As Admiral Dewey does not retire until December 30, 1898, he will be at the head of the list.

The old proverb says that "the who plants a walnut tree expects not to eat the fruit." The tree is expected to be

SENSATIONAL STORY.

Statement That the Germans Have Landed a Force at Manila.

South American Republics Said to Be Forming Against the United States—Spaniards Threatened Americans May Be Repelled at Santiago.

LONDON, June 23.—The Daily News publishes a statement, alleged to come from a correspondent having access to good information, that the occupation of Manila by parts of the crews of the foreign warships there is an accomplished fact, although it may probably be three or four days before the official news arrives by way of Hong Kong. The communication proceeds to say: Over a month ago Admiral Dewey prepared to bombard Manila. At this juncture, however, a new factor was added to the situation. The German consul, acting on precise instructions which had just arrived by the German warship Irene, strongly opposed a bombardment. These instructions were clear and categorical and emanated directly from Emperor William's cabinet. It was then that Admiral Dewey asked for reinforcements and supplied Admiral Alvaro de la Torre. While Germany gathered a naval force, the intention at Berlin was, if not to take possession of Manila, at least to co-operate in the landings. Admiral Dewey's force not being sufficient to protect German interests, Capt. Gen. Augusti had on his part informed his government of the situation and several interviews took place at Madrid with the German ambassador, the result being that it was decided that Capt. Gen. Augusti should appeal to the foreign warships at Manila, excluding the American, to protect the lives and property of the inhabitants against the insurgents. It was an indirect way of capitalizing while sparing Spanish amour propre. There is no doubt Admiral von Diederichs has taken command of the forces landed, although he has not taken possession in behalf of Germany. But will he, when the American reinforcements arrive, be willing to allow his forces to embark? The whole question lies there.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS AGAINST US. LONDON, June 23.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Reliable information has been received in diplomatic circles here from South America that preliminary steps are being taken to summon a conference of all South American republics to consider the advisability of adopting defensive measures against future aggression by the United States. The Hispano-American republics see danger in the prospect that the moment the United States has effected its purpose in Cuba, it will seek to extend its influence and authority over the Spanish speaking republics. In countries so subject to revolutionary outbreaks it would be an easy task for the United States to foment insurrectionary movements—as the Spaniards claim has been done in Cuba—with the object of finally intervening and absorbing these states individually or placing them under its protection. The Latin republics are fully resolved to resist. Should the Hispano-American league become a reality, the next step would be the conclusion of an agreement binding each of its units to keep up a certain military and naval force. Thus the league would be able to dispose of the confederated army and navy in case of conflict with the United States. No doubt is entertained that Spain will take a lively interest in the scheme.

THINK AMERICANS WILL BE REPELLED. MADRID, June 23.—El Herald says that the government suppressed the chief part of the dispatch of the governor of Santiago de Cuba (Gen. Linares), detailing the forces, means of defense and provisions. His dispatch, the impression in political circles is, is imminent from Santiago. It is generally expected that the Americans will attempt a bombardment of the first line of the defenses at the mouth of Santiago bay, simultaneously with the landings, to outflank the fortifications, if silenced by the fire of the fleet. Then, if successful, they will move forward with the assistance of the insurgents for a decisive struggle at the second line of defense in the interior of the bay, where the Spanish fleet may be expected to co-operate with the defenders. The resistance is likely to be severe and prolonged. Indeed, the Spanish naval and military authorities are hopeful that Gen. Linares, with the reinforcements, may be able, backed by Admiral Cervera, to repel the Americans, who would then be in a precarious position on the most unhealthful part of the coast.

THE QUEEN REGENT WILL RESIGN. LONDON, June 23.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: All the information that reaches here from Madrid proves beyond a doubt that the position of the queen regent has become altogether untenable and that her majesty will resign the regency within a very short period.

GOLD STRIKE IN TEXAS. AUSTIN, Tex., June 23.—Another big gold strike has been made at the mines in Llano county, 90 miles north of here. Thomas Burton, who was in yesterday from that point, says that the ore assays as high as \$85 per ton.

A Highly Unsuccessful Escape. CHICAGO, June 23.—Four men attempted to hold up an electric car on Twenty-second and Loomis streets and in the fight which ensued one of the highwaymen, "Red" Graves, was shot by the conductor. Another of the highwaymen, John Haggerty, was caught by the police.

FRANK MELLINGER, said to be a notorious counterfeiter, was arrested at Bloomington, Ill., the other day by Chief Porter, of the United States secret service. His home was found well supplied with counterfeiting apparatus.

An old farmer and tree-grower gives as a rule for planting walnut trees to dig a shallow hole, place in a layer of decayed leaves from the woods, plant the nuts with the husks removed, cover with a small heap of leaves and next year you will find some have grown. In another year you may use your discretion about what saplings shall be left to grow.

The old proverb says that "the who plants a walnut tree expects not to eat the fruit." The tree is expected to be

MR. CLEVELAND'S WARNING.

He Says Territorial Expansion Is a Grave Menace and Not in Keeping with American Ideas.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 23.—Grover Cleveland delivered the annual Founders' day address of the commencement exercises of the Lawrenceville school yesterday. In the course of his remarks he said:

"The American people are tempted every day and every hour to abandon their accustomed way of life and to enter upon a course of new and strange adventure. Never before in our history have we been beset with temptations so dangerous as those which now whisper in our ears alluring words of conquest and expansion and point out to us fields bright in the glory of war. You must probably be led by your reflections and studies to the conclusion that our government was formed for the express purpose of creating in a new world a new nation, the foundation of which would be the self-government, whose safety and prosperity should be secured to it by absolute freedom from the old world complications and in its remembrance of all schemes of territorial acquisition and whose mission should be the subjection of civilization and industrial occupation of the vast domains in which it has taken root. If you are satisfied that foreign conquest and unnatural extension or annexation are dangerous to the safety of our national mission, and if it shall seem to you in the light of reason and history that such pervasions bring in their train a people's moralization and a decay of popular contentment more surely destructive to the republic than armies with banners, you will not necessarily be wrong."

With our country's tremendous growth and advancement before your eyes as proof of the strength and efficiency of consistent Americanism, you will find in the beginning of our second century the proof of the abundance of our present domain in millions of acres of government territory still unoccupied. In view of these things and considering our achievements in the past and our promise for the future, recalling what we have done and what we have been and will yet remain for us to do under the guidance and rules and motives which have thus far governed our national life, you surely are entitled to demand the best of reasons for a change in our policy and conduct, and to expect a conclusive explanation of the conditions which make our acquisition of the new and distant territory either justifiable, prudent or necessary."

GEN. BLANCO WOUNDED.

A Volunteer Shoots the Captain General in the Leg—Almost a Revolution in Havana.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—News was received in Washington of the attempted assassination in Havana, of Capt. Gen. Blanco by Mariano Salva, a young member of the volunteer army, and of a condition of affairs in the Cuban capital almost bordering on revolution as a consequence. The volunteers paraded the streets, shouting, "Viva Weyler! Down with Blanco!" The people, particularly the autonomists, are leaving as fast as possible, and Gen. Blanco, wounded as he is, holds his daily conference with the commanders of the volunteers, who apparently are powerless to bring about a more peaceful state of affairs. The attempted killing of the Spanish general was made as he was leaving the palace, about to accompany some of the officers of his staff to inspect the earthworks on the outskirts of the city. The young Cuban, who sent a rifle bullet into Gen. Blanco's left leg above the thigh, is a member of the volunteer guard on the 2d and 3d regiments. His younger brother also was a volunteer and was executed recently on a charge of conspiracy with the enemies of Spain against the established government, his sentence being approved by Blanco.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Pall Mall Gazette Promises Important Developments Within the Next Few Days—France at Head of It.

LONDON, June 23.—The correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette telegraphed this afternoon that he learns from an authoritative source, in spite of denials, that the question of negotiating peace between the United States and Spain has been for some days the subject of lively correspondence between the chancellors. He adds that some of the ambassadors in Paris were instructed yesterday to remain on the alert and in readiness. The correspondent further says it is expected that an event of importance in opening negotiations with the United States and Spain will occur within a few days. M. Hanotou, the French minister for foreign affairs, in the Meline cabinet, backed by the czar, has, it seems, been the principal promoter of the peace negotiations, "hence President Faure's desire to retain M. Hanotou in the foreign office."

A SAD ACCIDENT.

Fifty Persons Said to Have Been Drowned During the Ceremonies of Lanching a British Battleship.

LONDON, June 23.—During the launching of the new British first-class battleship Albion of 12,950 tons at Blackwell yesterday by the Duchess of York, a ceremony, at which the United States ambassador, Col. John Hay, and Mrs. Hay and Lieut. Col. Culver, the United States naval attaché, assisted, the displacement of water caused an immense mass of water to rise on all sides, completely submerging one of the lower stages of the yard and immersing hundreds of people. It is estimated that 50 persons were drowned. The bodies of 37 men, women and children have been recovered. The distinguished guests did not see the accident and the cries and screams of the victims were drowned by the outburst of hurrahs and the steamer whistles.

Compelled to Leave Chinese Waters. HONG KONG, June 23.—The American supply ship Zafro, which was sent here from Manila by Admiral Dewey to procure provisions and other necessities for the fleet, and which anchored a few miles from here in Chinese waters, has been compelled to leave by the Chinese authorities, who refused to allow her even the customary 24 hours' stay, or a pound of coal or provisions. She is accordingly being moved and is now in British waters at Hong Kong. The Chinese order believed to be due to the representations of Spain.

Gov. Jones Reappointed. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 23.—The democratic state convention met here yesterday and nominated a state ticket, headed by Daniel W. Jones, renominated for governor. The resolutions endorse the present war and pledge support to carrying it on, but the issue of bonds is condemned.

Supreme Lodge A. O. U. W. ABERT PARK, N. J., June 23.—The supreme lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen is holding its twenty-first annual convention here.

MANILA MUST FALL.

Only a Few Days Until the Doomed City Must Surrender to Dewey.

The Insurgents Constantly Gaining Victories Over the Spaniards and Forcing Entrance to the City—Spanish Troops Defeat.

NEW YORK, June 18.—A cablegram from Hong Kong to the New York Journal says: The most severe and important battle since Admiral Dewey's annihilation of the Spanish fleet has occurred at Manila. One thousand insurgents attacked 8,000 Spaniards, inflicting heavy losses and almost forcing the entrance to the city. The insurgents under Gen. Aguinaldo and the American sailors and marines of Admiral Dewey's fleet completely surround Manila. The foreign residents have fled to the ships. Admiral Montejó and Gov. Gen. Augusti have placed the women, the children and the priests in the forts for safety. Gen. Augusti is reported to be willing to surrender to the Americans in order to prevent the insurgents from capturing the capital, setting it on fire and killing the Spaniards. The archbishop, however, is opposed to surrender and has overruled Augusti.

The success of the insurgents is wonderful. The Spaniards taken prisoners in the two weeks' campaign aggregate 3,000, including 2,000 soldiers of the regular army. Prominent among them are Gen. Garcia and Cordoba. The governors of the provinces of Cavite, Bulacan and Batavia were also made prisoners. Two million rounds of cartridges were seized in the fortified cathedral of old Cavite. The large garrison of old Cavite has surrendered, thus giving the insurgents command of the whole of the entire bay. All interior sources of supply are now cut off from the Spanish forces in Manila. The Americans can take Manila within 24 hours after the arrival of the troops. The city is now at the mercy of the American fleet. Admiral Dewey's conduct during the blockade has been admirable. A great fire is raging north of Manila and the insurgents have captured the water works, on which the supply of the city depends. Gen. Augusti has issued an order declaring that all males above the age of 18 shall join the army and do military duty.

Unstable Condition of Spanish Troops. MANILA, June 5, via Hong Kong, June 18.—It is now officially admitted here that the troops have been 26 hours without food. Gunboats conveying volunteers, sent into the lagoon to search for food for the city, returned and reported the total failure of their mission. The insurgents are gaining everywhere and are now firing into Manila itself. The commanders of the gunboats sent for food report that every lagoon and town is hostile. The Spanish flotilla was unable to effect a landing in spite of the prolonged firing on the part of the gunboats. Nobody, however, was killed. This removes the last hope of provisioning Manila. During the week all the garrisons were overpowered or surrendered. The prisoners are well treated. A majority of those who resisted were slaughtered.

In the northern sections the insurgents have united near Pasig, on the Pasig river, driving the Spanish gunboats to Duao. There were few casualties. On all sides can be seen the Spaniards retreating, removing the soldiers' effects and dismantling the barracks prematurely, evidently anticipating defeat as a matter of course. The soldiers are brave and desperate and hate to retreat, but they are hopelessly incompetent and shamefully under-dered.

Late News from Dewey. WASHINGTON, June 18.—The navy department has received the following from Admiral Dewey under date of June 13:

There is little change in the situation since my telegram of June 1. Insurgents continue to harass the Spanish forces and have practically surrounded Manila. They have taken 2,500 Spanish prisoners whom they treat most humanely. They do not intend to take the city at the present time. Twelve merchant vessels are anchored in the bay with refugees on board, under guard of neutral men-of-war; with my permission. The health of the squadron continues excellent. The German commander-in-chief arrived to-day. Three German, two British, one Japanese man-of-war is in port. Another German man-of-war is expected.

Gen. Augusti's Despairing Statement. MADRID, June 18.—The following dispatch from Manila, signed by Capt. Gen. Augusti, and dated June 13, is published officially:

The grave situation set forth in my dispatch of June 8 continues. The troops are fighting on the line of blockhouses, which stops the enemy's advance. The enemy has been strengthened by desertions of the native troops, which diminish our means of resistance and may compel me to take refuge within the walled city. Communication with the provinces is still cut off and I do not know whether the detachment there will be able to hold out against the lack of resources. I have no reserve assistance from the peninsula before our means of defense are exhausted.

Want a New Political Party. OMAHA, Neb., June 18.—The so-called national organization committee of the people's party, of which Milton Park, of Dallas, Tex., is chairman, and which was chosen at the Nashville conference of middle-of-the-roadsers July 4 last, has decided to bolt outright and call an independent convention on September 4, at Cincinnati, for the purpose of reorganizing the populist party.

They Robbed Freight Cars. ST. LOUIS, June 18.—As a result of a two months' search the mounted police have run down and captured a gang of alleged freight car robbers. Six of the prisoners are negroes. The negroes made a practice of boarding night freight trains on the Rock Island & Northwestern road at Lathrop station, armed with implements to break the seals on the cars. Once in the cars the men would throw out boxes of merchandise, while confederates followed the train with a wagon, picking up the booty alongside of the track.

Good Cools for Coughs. WASHINGTON, June 18.—It is the intention of the war department officials to furnish a competent cook for each company, battery and troop in the regular and volunteer service. A bill was drafted at the war department some days since providing for these cooks, and Representative Hull will endeavor to have it adopted. It is claimed by the department that more than half the illness of the troops is caused by ignorance of the culinary art.

Purified Blood

Was Weak and Nervous But Hood's Made Him Healthy and Strong.

"I was feeling very dull and could not sleep at night. After I had taken two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I felt more like myself and was soon healthy and strong. Hood's Sarsaparilla purified my blood and did me much good." R. M. DALL, Hammond, Minn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Medicine. 61c; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

SQUIRE JONES' ECONOMY.

He Raised His Own Tobacco and First Chewed and Then Spoked It.

"The most economical person I ever knew," remarked a West side barber as he turned from a patient customer whom he had been torturing with his teeth grinders for half an hour to strop his razor, "was an old lady who always declared that she hated to see anything wasted, even the affections. 'Did you need it, Nanny, buy some of this city, but in actions, being closer than a twin brother.'"

"What did he do that indicated greater economy than the agent who had spent his wife?" asked the barber, who had recovered his self-possession.

"He was a fearful chewer and used to raise his own tobacco. 'You needn't say that,' he said, 'for he could out of his hands he would lay them on a shelf and smoke them in a pipe of his own manufacture when they got dry.'"

"He got it all," said the barber.

"He did, but not when he finished smoking. Why, that old fellow used to snuff the ash out. You needn't say that. 'You can't find a quieter place in the whole city.'"

"Still, I suppose the newsmen come around here bright and early Sunday morning, just when a man wakes up and sees the soundest with their yell of 'Mornin' pa-a-per!'"

"No, sir; newsmen never come on this street at all."

"Then I think I'll look a little further. I want a quiet neighborhood, but I don't want one that's dead."—Chicago Tribune.

Its Rarity. Mrs. Wicks—Why is old china so valuable?

Mrs. Ricks—On account of its rarity.

"But I don't see why it should be so very rare."

"Well, with my experience of servants, I must confess that a piece of china that lasts a month is a wonder to me."—Harper's Bazar.

Many People Cannot Drink coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O without any of the disadvantages of coffee. It is a perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer to-day. Try it in place of coffee. 15c and 25c.

Old Gtroticks (savage)—"What's that! You mean to tell me that you really love my daughter for herself alone?" Young Hard-up (tremulously)—"Yes, sir, but I think I could learn to love you 1-100, sir—in 4-4-time, sir."—Vanity Fair.

Dr. Hayes, of Buffalo, N. Y., says that Hay-Fever is simply an acute form of Hay-Fever and proves his position by curing Hay-Fever with the same medicines he employs in curing Asthma.

A boy arrives at the age when he takes his hat off at the door as naturally as he takes the measles.—Washington (la.) Democrat.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. Kline, 633 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

Trouble is a visitor that walks in without knocking, or it is a pretty well acquainted everywhere.—Denver Times-Sun.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Every faller as lookin' for soft soap and every soft soap seem to be dodgin' 'n' leadeens.—Denver Times-Sun.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill